

L 26623-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025372

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/2958/2961

31  
B

AUTHOR: Umanskiy, Ya. S.; Prilepskiy, V. I.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Elastic oscillation spectra and characteristic temperatures of germanium and silicon

27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 2958-2961

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, elastic oscillation

ABSTRACT: X-ray characteristic temperatures ( $\Theta_m$ ) of germanium and silicon from elastic oscillation spectrum were computed. Values of x-ray characteristic temperatures obtained from the spectra coincide well with the experimental values of the authors. Calculations as to actual spectra indicate that mean ranges of the spectrum contribute the most to the summation during temperatures approaching absolute zero. This is also confirmed by the disagreement of  $\Theta_m$  with the value of  $\Theta$  determined by the elastic modulus method. The elastic moduli method provides values of  $\Theta$  which depend only on the initial long wave portion of the spectrum. This also explains the good agreement of elastic and heat capacity

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values of  $\theta$  measured at low temperatures. Orig. art. has: 3 fig. and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20,11 / SUBM DATE: 15Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REV: 014

Card 2/2 ✓

ACC NR: AP6032052

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/009/0115/0119

AUTHOR: Varli, K. V.; Skakov, Yu. A.; Umanskiy, Ya. S.; Shpitsberg, A. L.

ORG: Moscow Steel and Alloys Institute (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Effect of molybdenum on the phase composition and microstructure of chromium-nickel steels

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1966, 115-119

TOPIC TAGS: chromium nickel alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, alloy structure, alloy property, alloy heat treatment, PHASE COMPOSITION, STEEL MICROSTRUCTURE, CHROMIUM STEEL, NICKEL STEEL

ABSTRACT: The effect of molybdenum (from 0 to 9%) on structural changes in chromium-nickel steels (17% Cr, 7.5% Ni) has been investigated. The hardness of steels containing 4.3% or more molybdenum significantly increased after water quenching from 1200C and aging in the range 500-900C; the structure of this steel consisted of  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -phases. The  $x$  phase was formed after quenching from 1000C, and the amount of  $\alpha$ -phase decreased sharply. In steels containing up to 2.3% molybdenum, quenched from 900C, the content of  $\alpha$ -phase increased, that of  $\gamma$ -phase decreased, and the steels became magnetic. In steels with 4.3-5.9% molybdenum, quenching from 900C reduced the content of  $\alpha$ -phase but caused the formation of  $x$ -phase, the amount of which increased with increasing molybdenum content. However, with molybdenum content increased to the content of  $x$ -phase decreased and the structure consisted mainly of

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UDC: 669.15-194:669.26'24.046.51:669.28.620.183:541.412

ACC NR: AP6032052

$\gamma$ -phase. An increase of molybdenum from 2.3 to 5.9% increased the amount of  $\delta$ -ferrite from 30 to 70%. Maximum hardness (400 HV) was obtained in steels containing 8-9% molybdenum after aging at 850C. No hardness increase was observed in steels with 4% molybdenum or less aged at the same temperatures. An increase of molybdenum content and hardness brings about embrittlement in the range 600-1100C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[AZ]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 200ct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OIN REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028376

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/00/000/000/0111/011

AUTHOR: Rostovtsev, N. N.; Surkov, V. S.; Umantsev, D. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geological and geophysical investigations in the west Siberian lowland

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 111-117

TOPIC TAGS: geological <sup>exploration</sup>, ~~method~~, ~~method~~, ~~deep drilling~~, ~~geophysics~~, ~~earth~~  
gravity, tectonics, seismic prospecting

ABSTRACT: An analysis of recent geological studies of the west Siberian lowland is presented. Geotectonically, the west Siberian lowland forms the base of the Ural-Siberian Epihercynian platform. The geological structure of its deep-seated horizons is hidden under the overburden of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments and hence cannot be studied by geological surveying. The geological structure of such areas is now being studied by geophysical methods and deep drilling. The area of the lowland has been covered by aeromagnetic and gravity surveys, and a great amount of seismic and electrical prospecting has been conducted. Stratigraphic and exploratory holes were drilled at a number of points. This work made it possible to establish the principal features of the geological structure of the lowland, as a whole, and to

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investigate some of the areas in detail. The west Siberian platform consists of two structural stages: the folded basement and the sedimentary overburden. The aeromagnetic and gravity surveys have detected folded units of the platform basement which are reflected in Mesozoic and Cenozoic platform overburden as gentle rampart-like uplifts. The same investigations have established the heterogeneity of the basement and the presence of intermontane Paleozoic depressions in the basement. A sand and clay series of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic platform overburden proved to be favorable for seismological surveys, which, in combination with deep bore holes and the data of aeromagnetic and gravity surveys, made it possible to outline the general features of the geological structure of the overburden and to study some areas in detail. The seismic survey located and prepared for drilling numerous local highs many of which have proved to contain commercial reserves of oil and gas. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/

Card 2/2

UL'MASBAYEV, Sharaf Nisamutdenovich; USTIMENKO, I.L., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A..  
tekhn.red.

[Industrial development of Soviet Uzbekistan; an account of its  
history and economy] Promyshlennoe razvitiye Sovetskogo Uzbekistana;  
istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk. Tashkent, Gos.ind-vo Uzbekskoi SSR,  
1958. 243 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Uzbekistan--Industries)

UL'MASOV, A.U., kand. ekon. nauk; UL'MASBAYEV, Sh.N., doktor ekon. nauk; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk; BLINDER, I.B., kand. ekon. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, S.M., kand.ekon. nauk; RASULEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk; SABIROV, Kh.R., kand.ekon. nauk; SAFAYEV, A.S., kand. ekon. nauk; ABDULLAYEV, M.A., kand. ist. nauk; ABDURAIMOV, M.A., kand. ist. nauk, red.; AMINOV, A.M., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[History of the national economy of Uzbekistan]Istoriia narodno-go khoziaistva Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. 1962. 389 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkend. Institut ekonomiki.  
(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)

UL'MASOV, Akhmed Ul'masovich; DZHAMALOV, O.B., prof., doktor ekon.nauk,  
otv.rod.; KNOPOV, B.I., red.; BARTSHEVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Nationalization of industry in Soviet Turkestan] Nacionali-  
zatsiia promyshlennosti v Sovetskem Turkistane. Tashkent, Izd-vo  
Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 155 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Turkestan--Government ownership)  
(Turkestan--Industrial organization)

UL'MASOV, A.U., kand. ekon. nauk; UL'MASBAYEV, Sh.N., doktor ekon. nauk; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk; BLINDER, I.B., kand. ekon. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, S.M., kand. ekon. nauk; RASULEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk; SABIROV, Kh.R., kand. ekon. nauk; SAFAYEV, A.S., kand. ekon. nauk; ABDULLAYEV, M.A., kand. ist. nauk; ABDURAIMOV, M.A., kand. ist. nauk, red.; AMINOV, A.M., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[History of the national economy of Uzbekistan] Istoryia narodno-go khoziaistva Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. 1962. 389 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkend. Institut ekonomiki.  
(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)

DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk; VOLOTKO, N.A.; YUN, D.N.,  
kand. ekon. nauk; FOFONOV, B.M., kand. ekon. nauk;  
KALYAKIN, P.V., kand.ekon. nauk; DESYATCHIKOV, B.A.,  
kand. ekon. nauk; KHUDKOVSKIY, A.B., kand. ekon. nauk;  
ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I.; UL'MASOV, A.,  
kand. ekon. nauk; YAKOVENKO, Ye., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Principles of the economics of Uzbekistan industry] Osno-  
vy ekonomiki promyshlennosti Uzbekistana; uchebnoe posobie  
Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:1)

Uk'MASOV, N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6352

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr

Nomograficheskiy sbornik (Collected Papers on Nomography, no. 1.)  
Moscow, 1962. 248 p. 1800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: G. S. Khovanatskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences;  
I. A. Orlova; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Korkina.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for those engaged  
in research on and design of nomographs.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 27 papers concerning various  
aspects of the theory, construction, and use of nomograms for  
the solution of algebraic, functional, transcendental, and dif-  
ferential equations. No personalities are mentioned. There  
are 122 references: 102 Soviet (1 of which is a translation  
from the English), 8 German, 5 French, 2 English, 2 Spanish,  
2 Rumanian, and 1 Czech.

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**Collected Papers on Nomography**

sov/6352

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Collected Papers on Nomography

This paper is based on the author's report at the Conference on Computational Mathematics in Moscow, November 1959.

III. Stammberger, A. (Scientific Director of the Nomographic Group of the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics of the German Academy of Sciences, Berlin).  
Nomography in the German Democratic Republic

15

Translation of a report in German presented at the Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Moscow), at the end of May 1962 and at the First All-Union Geometric Conference (Kiev), on 28 May 1962.

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## Collected Papers on Nomography

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- III. Fel'dman, Ya. S. (Director of the Nomographic Circle at the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics). The Nomographic Circle of Students in a Higher Technical School 19
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- V. Ul'masov, N., Moscow. Alignment Charts for the Solution of a Transcendental Equation With Three Parameters 39
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## Collected Papers on Nomography

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- XIII. Khristov, Khristo K., Sofia. Method for Constructing Slide Rules With Several Sliding Scales 105
- XIV. Khovanskiy, G. S. Graphic Method for Constructing Approximate Alignment Charts for the Solution of a System of Two Equations With Two Unknowns and Three Parameters 115
- XV. Khovanskiy, G. S. Representation of the Relationships  $f_4 = f_{12} + f_{13}$  and  $f_4 = f_{12} + F(a, Y_{12})$  by Alignment Charts 122

The content of this paper was presented by the author at the First All-Union Geometric Conference.

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## Collected Papers on Nomography

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- XVI. Khovanskiy, G. S. Generalization of Nomograms of Aligned and Equidistant Points, Nomograms With a Parallel Index, and Circular Nomograms 129  
This paper is based on the report of the author at the 4th All-Union Mathematical Conference on 4 July 1961.
- XVII. Khovanskiy, G. S. Canonical Form of the System of Equations Represented by a Nomogram With Moving Scale 137
- XVIII. Denisyuk, I. N., Moscow. Problem of the Best (According to Chebyshev) Projective Transformation of the Scales of Certain Functions 149
- XIX. Denisyuk, I. N. Graphic Method for Finding Empirical Formulas for a Hyperbolic Relationship 166

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## Collected Papers on Nomography

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- XX. Bakhvalov, S. V., Moscow. Constructing Nomograms for Solutions of Differential Equations 180
- XXI. Kuz'min, Ye. N. Projective Equivalence of the Nomograms Obtained by Kellogg's Method for an Equation of the Third Nomographic Order. 188
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## Collected Papers on Nomography

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XXIV. Bogolyubov, Yu. I., Cheboksary. On the Possibility of Writing a System of Two Equations With Six Variables in the Form

$A_1 + A_6 = A_{12} + A_{34}$ ,  $B_3 + B_6 = B_{12} + B_{56}$ ,  
Permitting the Construction of a Nomogram With Oriented Moving Scale

216

The results obtained were presented by the author at the scientific-research seminar on synthetic geometry and nomography, Moscow State University, 2 and 16 October 1961.

XXVI. Kuz'min, Ye. N. Possibility of Writing an Equation With Five Variables in the Form

$x_5 = \Psi_{12} + \Psi_{34} + \Phi(Y_{12} + Y_{34})$ ,  
Permitting the Construction of a Nomogram With Oriented Moving Scale

225

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Collected Papers on Homography

SOV/6352

XXVII. Kuz'min, Ye. N. Anamorphosis of Functions

240

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Mathematics

Card 10/10

IS/JJ, 6/27/83

UL'MASOV, N. (Moskva)

Nomogram constructed from aligned points for solving a three-parameter transcendental equation. Nom. sbor. no.1:39-44 '62.  
(MIRA 16:5)  
(Nomography (Mathematics))

UL'MASOV, N.; KHOVANSKIY, G.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;  
ORLOVA, I.A., red.

[Nomograms for the hydraulic design of sewerage networks]  
Nomogrammy dlia gidravlicheskogo rascheta kanalizatsion-  
nykh setei. Moskva, VTs AN SSSR, 1964. 30 p.  
(MIRA 17:8)

UL'MASOV, N. (Moskva)

Nomographing the hydraulic calculation of circular pipes using  
Fedorov's formula. Nom. sbor. no.2:36-47 '64.

Nomograms for analysing certain equations in hydraulics.  
Ibid.:48-52 (MIRA 18:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1

UL'MASOV, N.

Nomograms for the calculation of sewer systems. Vod.i san.

tekh. no.4:15-17 Ap '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1"

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.; URUNBAYEV, K.; RABINOVICH, A.V.; NEUMEYCHEV, N.Ye.;  
UL'MASOVA, M.

Distribution of rare alkalies and thallium in the rocks  
and minerals of granitoid massifs in western Uzbekistan  
and the central part of the Chatkal-Kurama Ranges. Uzb.  
geol. zhur. 7 no.3:26-34 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologii imeni Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59

7041. CIRCULATORY CHANGES IN MARATHON RACE RUNNERS - Observations concernant les modifications circulatoires chez les coureurs de Marathon - Ulmeanu F. C., Cioranu V., Clejan L. and Moldoveanu G. Dept. de Physiol., Inst. de Culture Phys., Bucarest - MED.SPORTIVA 1958, 12/1 (20-33)

During 4 consecutive years the authors examined Marathon race runners in the International Athletic Competitions at Bucharest. Examinations were made of the athletes some days before the competition and also before and after the race. Heart rate and arterial pressure were measured. An ECG and both teleroentgenograms and kymograms were made. Additional studies included blood counts, haematocrit, blood sugar variations, serum protein changes, Ca and K levels, and cholinesterase activity. The hindrance phenomenon of Donaggio was studied in the urine, as well as microscopic examination and routine chemical tests. After the end of the race the increased heart rate persisted for some time. Systolic blood pressure was elevated only in the fastest runners. Some of those who arrived latest were in a state of circulatory collapse with systolic pressure around 70 mm. Hg. These had intense thirst, somnolence and cold extremities. Minor neurological findings such as changes in the retinal vessels and pyramidal tract irritation - hyper-reflexia and positive Babinski tests - were also noted. X-ray kymography revealed diminution in the cardiac shadow. Haematological findings included a marked leucocytosis and variable changes in the red blood count. Depressed blood sugar and Ca levels were noted. The cholinesterase values were increased. Changes in arterial pressure observed at the end of the race should be carefully studied and their pathogenesis determined. Training for the rigors of Marathon racing should be carried out under careful medical control. Lewis - Berkeley, Calif. (XX, 6)

ULMEANU, F.C., prof.; MESTES, E.; RUGENDORFF, E.W.

Experimental radiomicroangiographic investigations during effort.  
Rumanian M Rev. no.1:273-274 Ja-Mr '61.

1. Chair of Physiology of the Institute of Physical Culture. Head of  
the Chair: Professor F.C. Ulmeanu.  
(EXERTION physiology) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)  
(ANGIOGRAPHY experimental)

UL'MER, A.E.

Stratigraphy and history of the formation of lower Carboniferous  
deposits of the Moscow Basin (analysis of the structure of deposits  
of formation cycles and its practical application). Trudy Inst.  
geol.nauk. no.90:70-73 '47.  
(MLRA 9:11)  
(Moscow Basin--Coal geology)

UL'MER, A. I.

UL'mer, A. I. - "Caesarean operations in the Maternity Hospital im. prof. Snegireva for a ten year period (1936-1945)," Collection dedicated to the Maternity Hospital im. Snegireva, Leningrad, 1949, p. 124-36

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

ULMER, K.

Fundamental principles employed in the processing of viscose rayon, especially of knitting yarns, and the development of a new lubricant.

p. 81 (Veda a Vyzkum v Prumyslu Textilnim. No. 1, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

UILMER, K.

Contribution to fundamental questions concerning the finish treatment. p. 65.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 2,  
Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1

ULMER, K.; BRUN, E.; TRIETSCH, F.K.; NEGRETTI, W.; HESS, W.

Adhesion of metals. Technika 7 no.6:2 Je '63.

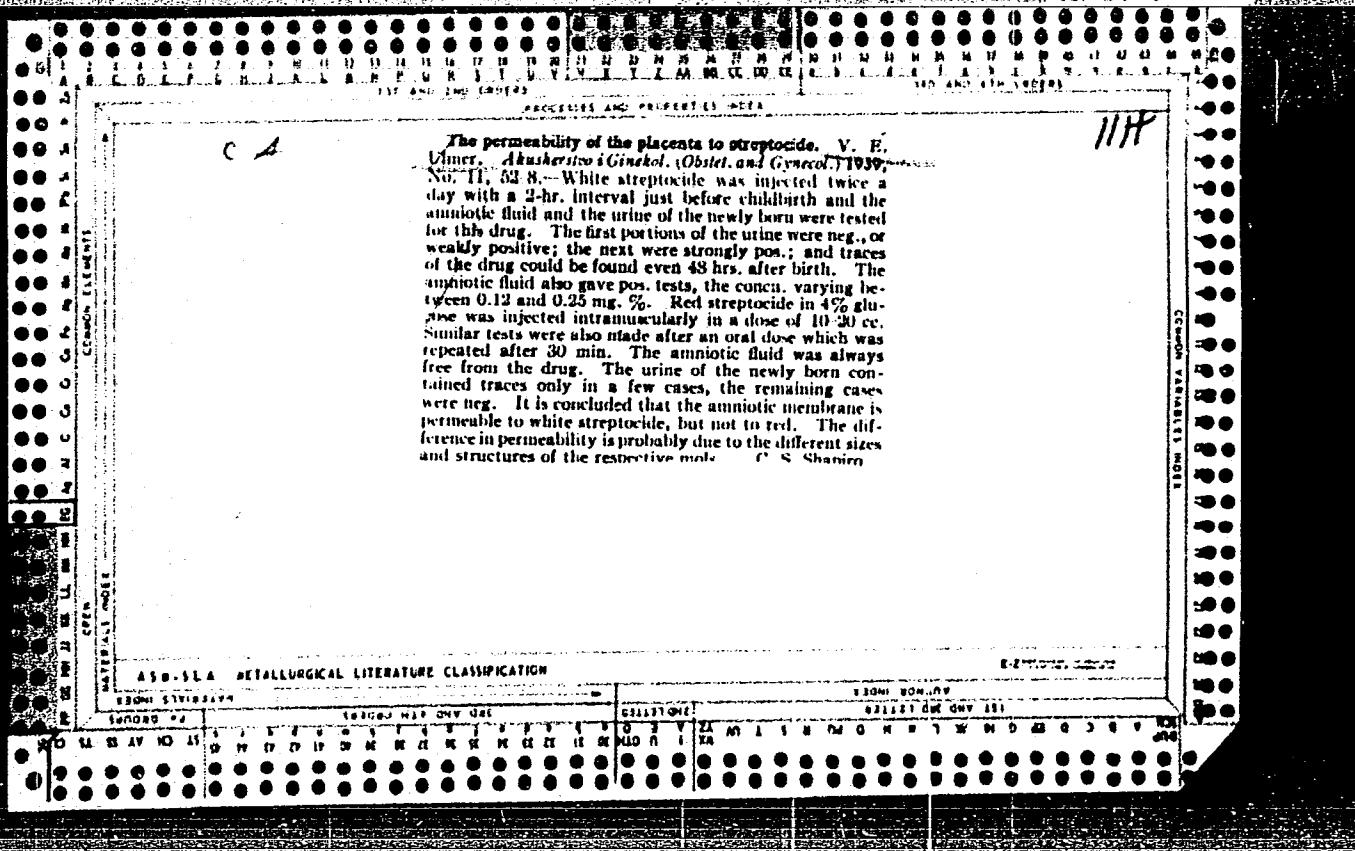
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1"

KAKHNOVSKIY, I.M.; UL'MER, N.S.

Methodology of electro-oscillography. Kardiologija 5 no.2:24-  
85 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. V.N.Vinogradov)  
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.  
Sechenova.



BRONNIKOVA, M.A.; GARKAVI, A.S.; MASIS, T.M.; UL'MER, V.E.

Group differentiation of human fetuses (isoserological systems ABO,  
MNSs, P, and Rh). Sud.-med. ekspert. 5 no.1:31-37 Ja-Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. -  
prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(BLOOD GROUPS) (FETUS)

BRONNIKOVA, M.A.; GARKAVI, A.S.; MASIS, T.M.; UL'MER, V.E.

Characteristics of the methods and technique for studying blood group differentiation in human fetuses. Sud.-med.ekspert. 5 no.3: 30-34 Jl-S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. - prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (BLOOD GROUPS) (FETUS)

BRONNIKOVA, M.A.; GARKAVI, A.S.; MASIS, T.M.; UL'MER, V.E.

Identification of agglutinogens of the ABO isoserological system  
and P agglutinogen in the body tissues of human fetuses. Sud.-med.  
ekspert. 6 no.1:37-39 Ja-Mr \*63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. -  
prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(AGGLUTINOGENS) (FETUS)

BRONNIKOVA, M.A.; GARKAVI, A.S.; MASIS, T.M.; UL'MER, V.E.

Characteristics of the development of the ABO isoserological system in human fetuses. Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 no.1:21-25 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. - prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

DUBOVSKOY, I.T.; LATSKOVA, V.Ye.; MAFINBEIG, S.V.; URUSOV, A.V.; UL'MISHEK, G.F.; KHENVIN, T.I.

Upper-Permian and Triassic sediments of the western and northern parts of the north-Caspian oil- and gas-bearing basin. [Trudy] NILneftegaza no.10:236-256 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti; Nizhnevолжский научно-исследовательский институт геологии и геофизики и Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

GRACHEVSKIY, M.M.; MARINBERG, S.V.; MOZHAYEV, N.S.; UL'MISHEK, G.F.

Lower Kazan uncompensated trough in Orenburg Province. Neftegaz.  
geol.i geofiz. no.9:20-24 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otseki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

UL'MISHEK, G.F., KHENVIN, T.I., LATSKOVA, V.Ye., URUSOV, A.V.

Lower-Permian sediments of the western and northern parts  
of the north-Caspian oil- and gas-bearing basin. [Trudy]  
NIIneftgaza no.10:223-235 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh  
kriteriyev otsevki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti; Nizhnevолжский  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i geofiziki i  
Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i  
gazovoy promyshlennosti.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1

U'LMISHEK, L. G.

"The Production of Electric Incandescent Lamps" (Proizvodstvo elektricheskikh  
lamp na källivaniya), Gosenergoizdat, 1949, 444 pp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001857920008-1"

UL'MISHEK, L.G.

NILENDER, R.A. prof.; FOMIN, V.N., inzh.; UL'MISHEK, L.G., inzh.

The electric lamp industry in the U.S.S.R. during the past 40 years.  
Svetotekhnika 3 no.11;10-14 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy elekrolampovyy zavod.  
(Electric lamps)

UL'MISHK, Lev Grigor'yevich; BALASHIMSKIY, B.L., red.; MIUKIN, A.M., tekhn.  
red.

[Production of incandescent lamps] Proizvodstvo elektricheskikh  
lamp naakalivaniia. Izd. 4. zanovo perer. Moskva, Gos. energ.  
izd-vo, 1958. 535 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Electric lamps, Incandescent)

UL'MISHEK, L.G., inzh.

Concerning a review of the government standard on ordinary filament lamps. Svetotekhnika 5 no.4:1-7 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.  
(Electric lamps)

ULOMOV, V.I.

Results of using seismologic data in studying the deeper structure  
of the earth's crust in Central Asia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.  
no.10:1307-1319 O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSentral'naya seismicheskaya stantsiya "Tashkent" Instituta  
matematiki AN Uzbekskoy SSR.  
(Soviet Central Asia—Seismology) (Earth—Surface)

3(7),3(10)

AUTHOR:

Ulomov, V.I.

SOV/166-59-2-9/11

TITLE: Regional Cut of the Earth's Crust in Central Asia and the  
Cardinality of Sediments in the Region of Tashkent (Regional'nyy  
razrez zemnoy kory v Sredney Azii i moshchnost' nanosov v  
pritashkentskom rayone)PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziki-  
matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, pp 70-82 (USSR)ABSTRACT: The paper contains the results of the evaluation of a heavy  
explosion carried out by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on  
December 19, 1957 ca. 100 km to the north of Tashkent.  
Oscillograms of the explosion oscillations taken by 29 seismo-  
logical stations were evaluated. The abundant material of  
observation permitted to construct a profile of the earth's  
crust of 1000 km length taking its course in south-eastern  
direction. The profile is extended from the 68th to the 78th  
degree of longitude and lies between  $\varphi = 38^\circ$  and  $\varphi = 44^\circ$ . The  
author gives the course of the layers of granite and basalt as  
well as the surface of Mokhorovichich (compare [Ref 4]).

Card 1/2

Regional Cut of the Earth's Crust in Central Asia      SOV/166-59-2-9/11  
and the Cardinality of Sediments in the Domain of Tashkent

Simultaneously the width of the alluvial layer in the domain of Tashkent was measured, where the data of observation of the explosions on August 3, 1952 and April 12, 1953 were also used. The author mentions D.P.Kirnos, Ye.M.Butovskaya, and N.P. Vasil'kovskiy.

There are 3 tables, 7 figures, and 15 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki imeni V.I.Romanovskogo AN Uz.SSR  
(Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics imeni V.I.Romanovskiy  
of the AS Uz.SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

Card 2/2

*GLOMOK, U.S.*

## PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION

807/535A

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Fiziki Zemli  
Voprosy Inzhenernoy Seismologii, Vyp. 3 (Problems in Engineering Seismology),  
No. 3) Moscow, 1960. 191 p.  
no. 10 (177)

Rezn. Ed. i S.V. Medvedev; Doctor of Technical Sciences, and A.Z. Kots, I.M. Khlobystov;  
Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed. of Publishing House: I.M. Khlobystov,  
Fizicheskii Fakultet, M.S. Kakhira.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for seismologists, and engineers concerned with  
the construction of earthquake-resistant buildings.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 articles by different authors on problems  
of engineering seismology. Individual articles discuss the effects of seismic  
activity on various structures; seismic activity in the Socchi-Mesote, Kraunaya Polyna,  
and Pervomaiskobelsky regions; and ground vibrations during strong earthquakes.  
One article discusses the effect of the detonation of 5000 tons of explosives  
on buildings located 1000 m away. No personalities are mentioned. Each article  
is accompanied by references.

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AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress	
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2A/b6/b7c  
6-20-61

(14)

S/049/60/000/01/015/027  
E201/E191

AUTHOR: Ulomov, V.I.

TITLE: Some Properties of the Earth's Crust Structure in  
Central Asia Determined from the Recordings of a Strong  
Explosion

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,  
1960, No 1, pp 131-134

TEXT: The paper reports some of the results of an analysis of  
seismograms obtained after a powerful explosion on 19th December  
1957 about 100 km north of Tashkent. The vibrations produced by  
the explosion were recorded by 29 permanent and temporary seismic  
stations, and from these recordings the author obtained a cross-  
section of the crust along a line 1000 km long, shown as I-I in  
Fig 1. This line was in the north-easterly direction and extended  
from the Tadzhik depression to the northern slopes of the Tien Shan  
mountains. The cross-section (Fig 2a) shows that the Mohorovicic  
discontinuity lies mostly at a depth of 50 km, rising in the  
Northern Tien Shan region by 10-15 km. Configuration of the  
Mohorovicic surface in the northernmost end of the section was

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S/049/60/000/01/015/027  
E201/E191

Some Properties of the Earth's Crust Structure in Central Asia  
Determined from the Recordings of a Strong Explosion

rather doubtful because the results were unreliable. The depth of the basalt layer varied by more than the Mohorovicic discontinuity. The greatest thickness of basalt (about 40 km) was found in the region where the Southern Tien Shan joins the Fergana depression; the lowest depth (about 10 km) occurred in the Tadzhik depression. Comparison of the results discussed above with those obtained by deep seismic sounding along three profiles (Fig 25) making various angles with the I-I line and with gravimetric data (upper parts of Figs 2a and 2b) showed satisfactory agreement. Calculation showed that increase of the negative gravitational anomaly in the northern part of the profile is related to a lowering of the basalt and Mohorovicic boundaries. The minimum of the negative anomaly in the region where the Fergana depression joins Southern Tien Shan is due to the basalt layer being thicker there. A negative gravitational anomaly maximum at the junction of Southern Tien Shan and the Tadzhik depression is due to reduction of the thickness of the basalt layer. Acknowledgements are made to Ye.M. Butovskaya for

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S/049/60/000/01/015/027  
E201/E191

Some Properties of the Earth's Crust Structure in Central Asia  
Determined from the Recordings of a Strong Explosion

supply of the seismograms and for her advice.  
There are 2 figures and 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli  
(Institute of Physics of the Earth, Acad. Sci.  
USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1959

Card 3/3

✓

88747

3,9300

S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
C111/C222AUTHOR: Ulomov, V.I.TITLE: Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of  
the Earth's Crust in Central AsiaPERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-  
matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 6, pp. 78 - 91

TEXT: The author proposes a new method for the investigation of the structure of the earth's crust. The method is based on the evaluation of those times in which the elastic waves of near earthquakes reach the seismologic stations. For a diminution of numerous random errors the author chooses earthquakes with a common origin or earthquakes the origins of which are not far from each other. 96 earthquakes were treated statistically, where the earthquake on April 15, 1955, in Ulygchat in Sin'tsyan (coordinates of the epicenter  $\varphi = 39.9^{\circ}$  E,  $\lambda = 74.6^{\circ}$  N) served as a base. The author calculated the time in which the longitudinal waves  $P^*$  and  $P$  of these earthquakes, interpreted as principal waves corresponding to the basalt boundary and the Mokhorovich boundary, respectively, reached the seismologic stations (22 stations in distances from 205 to 650 km). From

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88747

S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
C111/C222

Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of the  
Earth's Crust in Central Asia

these data there resulted the charts of the isochronous curves for the  
waves P\* and P.

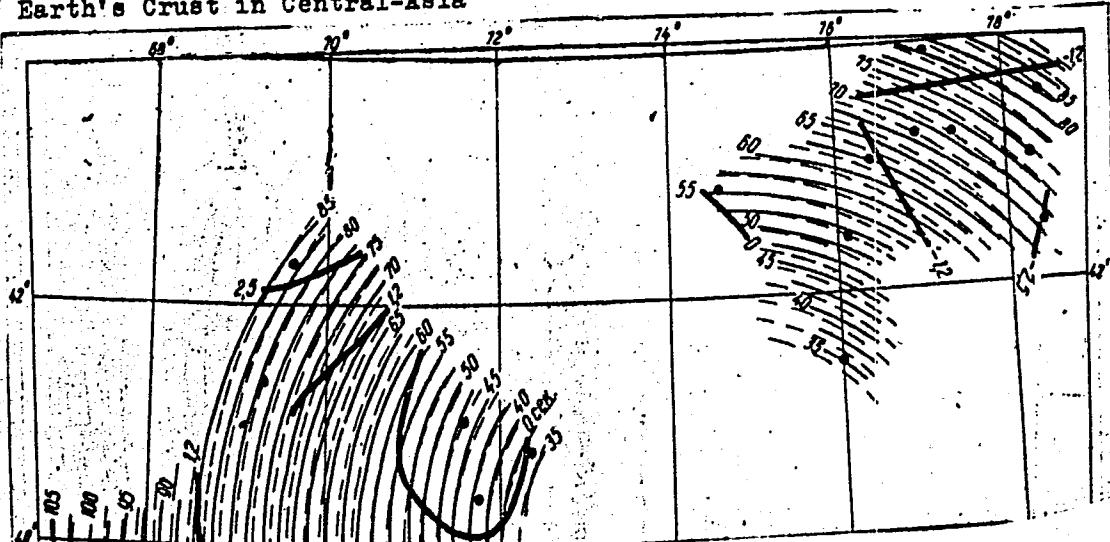
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S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
C111/C222

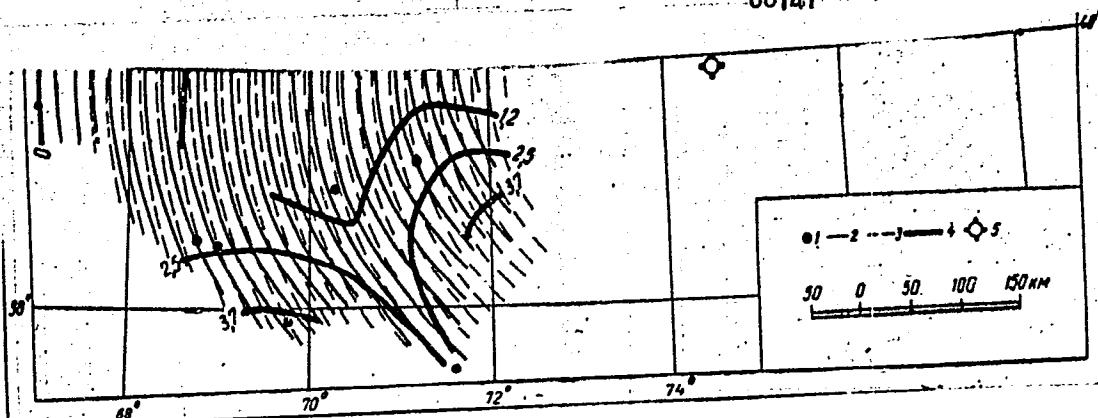
Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of the  
Earth's Crust in Central-Asia



Card 3/7

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
C111/C222Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of the  
Earth's Crust in Central Asia

Figure 1 : Chart of the isochronous curves for P\* :  
1. Points of observation ; 2. Lines of the observed field of isochronous  
curves ; 3. Lines of the normal field ; 4. Izolines of the difference of  
the observed and the normal field ; 5. Epicenter to which the calculations  
are related.

Then the charts of isochronous curves were used for obtaining from them  
the charts of the isodepths. For the construction of the surface of the  
basalt layer the author assumed that the layer over it has a mean velocity  
of 5.7 km/sec ; for the basalt layer he assumed a mean velocity of 6.4 km/  
sec. The Mokhorovich - surface was calculated with and without a  
consideration of the refraction at the basalt - granite boundary. The  
results of the calculations are summarized in two charts for the isodepths  
and in 3 cuttings through the region. E.g. the figure 10 schematically  
shows the propagation of the seismic waves P\* and P from the origin to  
the station Andizhan. X

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S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
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## Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of the Earth's Crust in Central Asia

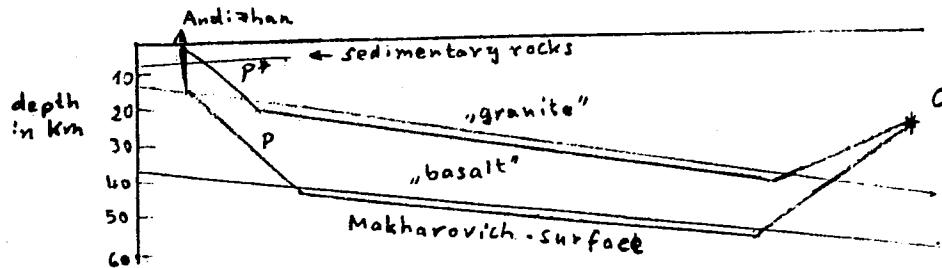


Fig. 10. Scheme of the propagation of the waves  $P^*$  and  $P$  (the horizontal and the vertical scale are equal).

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S/166/60/000/006/007/008  
C111/C222

Statistic Investigation of Near Earthquakes and the Structure of the  
Earth's Crust in Central Asia

The author mentions N.N. Leonov. There are 10 figures, 1 table and  
14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN Uz SSR  
(Mathematical Institute V.I. Romanovskiy of the Academy of  
Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

X

Card 7/7

BUTOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KON'KOV, A.T.; NERSESOV, I.L.; PAK, V.A.;  
TROSTIANSKIY, G.D.; ULOMOV, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.;  
GOR'KOVAYA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Seismism of Uzbekistan] Seismichnost' Uzbekistana. Tashkent,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. [The Fergana Valley]  
Ferganskaia dolina. 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut matematiki.  
(Fergana—Seismology)

22431

S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301

3,9300

AUTHOR: Ulomov, V. I.TITLE: Modeling of the foci of tectonic earthquakes by means  
of ultrasonic emittersPERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya.  
Izvestiya, no. 2, 1961, 255-258

TEXT: Despite theoretical research by V. I. Keylis-Borok (Ref. 3:  
O dinamicheskoy kharakteristike ochaga po seysmicheskim nablyudenii-  
yam (Dynamic Characteristics of the Focus from Seismic Observations)  
Dokl. AN SSSR, 70, No. 6, 1950) (Ref. 4: K voprosu o opredelenii  
dinamicheskikh parametrov ochaga (Problem of Determining the  
Dynamic Parameters of the Focus) Tr. Geofiz. in-ta AN SSSR No. 9,  
1950) (Ref. 5: K voprosu ob issledovanii istochnikov, ekivalentnykh  
ochagam zemletryaseniy (Problem of Studying Sources Similar to  
Earthquake Foci) Tr. Geofiz. in-ta AN SSSR, No. 9, 1950) A. V.  
Vvedenskaya (Ref. 9: Ob opredelenii napryazheniy deystvuyushchikh  
v ochagakh zemletryaseniy, po nablyudeniyam seysmicheskikh stantsiy  
(Determination of Stresses Acting at Earthquake Foci from Obser-

Card 1/7

22431

S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301

## Modeling of the foci...

vations at Seismic Stations), AN Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geofiz., No. 4, 1960) on the displacement fields of different types of fractures, the problem of the dynamic parameters of earthquake foci has not lost its urgency. Such a study may clarify the features of movements at the foci of earthquakes and may also verify the accuracy of existing theoretical methods for determining the dynamic parameters of these foci. Available data suggest that fracturing accompanied by sliding is the most probable form of dislocation at earthquake foci, so it is necessary to create artificial foci simulating fracturing accompanied by sliding and other movements. The widely-used ultrasonic method developed by Yu. V. Riznichenko (Ref. 10: Modelirovaniye seysmicheskikh yavleniy (Simulation of Seismic Phenomena) Vest. AN SSSR, No. 5, 1952) Yu. V. Riznichenko, B. N. Ivakin and B. R. Bugrov (Ref. 11: Modelirovaniye seysmicheskikh voln (Simulation of Seismic Waves) Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geofiz., No. 5, 1951) appears to be the most effective method, but the equipment for modeling seismic waves largely con-

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S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301

Modeling of the foci...

sists of point emitters and cannot simulate an earthquake focus. The author therefore made an emitter with the same distribution of forces as is the case at an actual focus with the help of a special piezoelectric transmitter. Tectonic fracturing takes place as a result of initial elastic stresses which exceed the durability of the material constituting the medium, and parts of the medium situated on different sides of the fracture are displaced in opposite directions. Similar movements may be obtained by installing two freely-sliding plates whose outer surfaces are firmly glued to the material of the medium and displacing them in opposite directions. The essential difference between the natural and artificial movements is that the former are due to tangential elastic stresses which decrease at the moment of fracture from a limiting value  $\tau_s$  to 0, while the latter create at the "fracture" faces, tangential stresses which increase from 0 to  $\tau_s'$ . Elastic waves that are propagated in the elastic medium arise in both cases. The apparatus used by the author consists of two blocks: a sinusoidal vibratory generator forming right-angled electric impulses and

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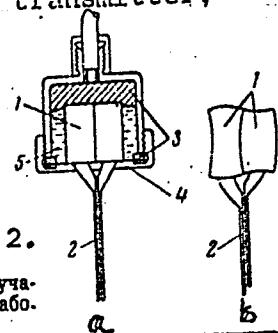
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D242/D301~~X~~

## Modeling of the foci...

a cathodic oscilloscope. The required impulses are converted into mechanical vibrations of an ultrasonic frequency which are emitted by a piezoelectric transmitter in an elastic medium. After penetrating the medium the elastic waves are taken up by a piezoelectric receiver with a punctate membrane and are reconverted into electric signals which are scanned, photographed on the screen of the oscilloscope and produced as seismograms. Fig. 2 illustrates the design and working of the wave emitter simulating fracture-type movements; Nos. 1 - 5 denote the piezoelectric transmitter, plates, rubber washers, membrane and castor oil respectively. The transmitter consists of two rectangular parallelopipeds cut from a crystal of Seignette salt and is actuated by the plates. As electric stress is fed into the foil facings both parts work by compression. The parallelopipeds are oriented so that their reverse piezoelectric

1 — пьезоэлектрический датчик;  
2 — пластинки;  
3 — резиновые прокладки;  
4 — мембрана;  
5 — касторовое масло

Fig. 2.



Фиг. 2. Устройство излучателя (а) и схема его работы (б)

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22431

S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301.**Modeling of the foci...**

effect is in counterphase, and these movements are transmitted to plates attached to their working edges. Thus, at the moment of the input of an impulse into the emitter, the plates cause movements in the medium analogous to fracturing and sliding. The emitter simulating a fracture-type movement accompanied by the turning of one edge in relation to the other is more complex. The piezoelectric transmitter consists of four similar parallel pipeds mounted on a cube, and its working surface undergoes complex deformation. The plates are attached to the working surface of the transmitter so that two parallel pipeds act on each plate, thus turning one plate in relation to the other. Quasi-periodic seismic waves induced by impulse forces or stresses originate from focal processes and are generally considered as representing actual vibrations of the focus. In the model the focal vibrations are caused by actual vibrations of the piezocrystal. Their frequency depends on the crystal size and may be calculated theoretically or derived experimentally, the attenuation of these vibrations of the piezotransmitter being controlled within certain limits. Thus, processes

X

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S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301

## Modeling of the foci...

giving rise to earthquakes at the focus are replaced in the model by those taking place in the deformed crystal which emits under impulse action quasi-periodic elastic vibrations. The amplitude of the displacements transmitted by the plates to the medium lies within the limits of elastic deformation of the latter so that no fracturing takes place at the plate-medium contact, permitting the repeated reproduction of the process without undue distortion and the procurement of a fixed image on the oscillograph screen. During simulation of a sliding fracture the plane of the plates is perpendicular to the observation surface. The diameter of the area of contact of the receiver with the medium is a little less than a quarter the length of the received waves. When moving along the observational surface the receiver is turned towards the emitter so that any directional effect on the recording of its sensitivity is excluded. The emitter is placed in the center of a circle with a radius of about twice the length of the longitudinal waves in the paraffin, and the receiver is moved in steps of  $22.5^\circ$  around the circumference. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 12 Soviet-

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22431

S/049/61/000/002/009/012  
D242/D301

Modeling of the foci...

bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. Press, Elastic wave radiation from faults in ultrasonic models. Publ. Domin. Observ., Ottawa, 20, No.2, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut matematiki im. V. I. Romanovskogo (Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR.  
Institute of Mathematics im. V. I. Romanovskiy)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1960

Card 7/7

S/166/62/000/002/002/008  
B112/B104

AUTHORS: Butovskaya, Ye. M., Ulomov, V. I., Dzhunisov, Sh. A.,  
Atabayev, Kh. A., Flenov, Yu. P., Yakovlev, V. N.

TITLE: Specific hodographs of powerful blasts recorded in parts  
of Uzbekistan

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya  
fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1962, 34-41

TEXT: Data on powerful blasts recorded in the central Asiatic districts  
of Pritashkent and Fergansk are evaluated. Durations of the seismic waves  
are related in the usual way to uniform standard conditions and their  
phases identified by the following procedure: (1) Determining the  
angle of departure of seismic radiation. (2) Correlating the respective  
seismograph records. (3) Plotting the amplitude curves. The phase  
identification is followed by composing a universal hodograph for all  
types of longitudinal and transverse waves and this is decomposed into  
its basic branches. In addition, the specific hodographs presented here  
are derived for the districts under consideration. There are 5 figures

Card 1/2

Specific hodographs of powerful ...  
and 2 tables.

S/166/62/000/002/002/008  
B112/B104

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Mathematics  
AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1961

Card 2/2

L 9036-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5013958

UR/0169/65/000/004/G004/G005

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4GJ9

AUTHOR: Ulomov, V. L.

TITLE: Distortion of abyssal relief due to errors in determining the coordinates of earthquake epicenters

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta matem. AN UzSSR, vyp. 27, 1963, 156-167

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismic wave, seismic sounding, SEISMOGRAPHY

TRANSLATION: Evaluation is given of the accuracy of a method developed by the author for interpreting surface hodographs of the longitudinal waves due to earthquakes. A formula is derived linking the error in the determination of the location of the refractive layer in the vertical ( $\delta h$ ) and horizontal ( $\delta \lambda$ ) planes, depending on the epicentral distance (R) and the length of the observed arc profile (s), with the errors made in determining the epicenter coordinates ( $\pm K$ ). A chart is given for calculating errors for the range of values  $s = 100-1500$  km,  $R = 300-500$  km,  $K = \pm 5-20$  km. The errors will diminish in proportion to a diminished s, as compared with R. In order to reduce errors in determining the underground re-

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L 9036-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5013958

In view, it is advisable to select arc profiles and epicenters such that the minor axis of the ellipse of concentration of the probable location of the epicenter is directed along the course of the profile. The method proposed is an improvement of the interpretation system previously developed by the author, in which only the relative relief of the division boundaries of the earth's crust had been determined. An example is given of the application of the calculations to the processing of repeated shocks which had occurred in the Ulugchatskoye earthquake on April 15, 1955. When  $K = +5$  km, the errors in determining the boundary locations in the northeast part of the region for surface M were:  $\delta h = +1.2$  km,  $\delta l = +1.3$  km; for intermediate boundary they were:  $\delta h = +1.4$  km,  $\delta l = +5.8$  km; in the western part of the area for boundary M they were:  $\delta h \pm 4$  km,  $\delta l \pm 5$  km; and for the intermediate boundary they were:  $\delta h = +6$  km,  $\delta l = +11.2$ . The indicated accuracy may be attributed to the schemes for the abyssal structure of the earth's crust which had been developed by the author in his earlier work. ("Izv. AN UzSSR, Ser. Fiz-mat. nauk, 1960, no. 6). The schemes are in good agreement with data provided by deep seismic sounding.

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

jw  
Card 2/2

ULOMSKIY, S.N.

Role of crustacea in the relative density of lake plankton (method of determining the density of zooplankton of species). Trudy probl.1 tem. sov.no.1:121-130 '51. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Fresh-water biology)

1. ULOMSKIY, S. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Iset', Lake - Plankton
7. Influence of a swampy watershed and a hydroelectric power station on the development of lake plankton. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va No. 4 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. ULOMSKIY, S. N.
2. USSR 600
4. Plankton - Iset', Lake
7. Influence of a swampy watershed and a hydroelectric power station on the development of lake plankton, Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va, 4, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. ULOMSKIY, S.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Copepoda
7. New aspects in the ecology of certain species of Copepoda; Mesocyclops leuckarti (Claus), 1857, Dokl. AN SSSR 90 no. 2, 1953.
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

ULOMSKII, S.N.

Conditions for the development of plankton in bodies of water polluted  
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